

VOL. VII.-NO. 14.

NORFOLK, VA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

HON. W. JENNINGS BRYAN'S
RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.He Was Enthusiastically Welcomed by Thousands
of Patriotic Citizens.

CROKER AND HIS LIEUTENANTS IN LINE.

The Appearance of the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency Was the Signal for a Rush of the Populace to Greet Him—His Reception Was an Emphatic Ovation—Tendered a Dinner at the Hoffman House—Distinguished Party Leaders Present—Presented With a Gold Headed Cane by Brooklyn Lutherans—The Great Meeting at Madison Square Garden and Colonel Bryan's Speech.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Oct. 16.—William J. Bryan arrived in this city at 2:55 o'clock today. His reception was an emphatic ovation. As the train steamed into the annex of the Grand Central depot that part of the immense building was packed with a waiting multitude.

Colonel Bryan was driven to the Hoffman House in an open carriage, in which he sat next to Richard Croker, and with uncovered head, bowed and smiled to the thousands who cheered him. Forty-second street presented an animated scene. From Lexington avenue on one side to Sixth avenue on the other, the sidewalks were lined with the populace.

At 2:35 o'clock a loud cheer went up, and the open carriages containing the Tammany Hall Reception Committee rode to the annex. Three cheers for Croker were given.

A FOOTBALL RUSH.

As the time approached for the arrival of the train the Reception Committee started in to move further and further along side the track. At this point the police lines were made ineffectual by a regular football rush. While the Reception Committee were waiting every possible inch of space on stairs, at windows, platforms and on the big bridges crossing the depot were occupied. The narrow passageway along the tracks was a mass of people when the train of the Bryan train blew its warning whistle. Then came the mad scramble to reach the rear car of the train in which Colonel Bryan was supposed to be. Mr. Croker, Mr. Hearst and the other members of the Reception Committee tried to walk in a dignified manner toward the train, but the crowd was too great. They were pushed and shoved and hustled along until they had almost broken into a run before they could swing themselves on to the rear platform and give Colonel Bryan greeting.

START FOR THE HOTEL.

Meanwhile the crowd had worked itself up to what it considered a proper degree of enthusiasm. It cheered, hooted, as Colonel Bryan stepped out on the platform. Then, escorted by Richard Croker and the committee, he began the journey toward the street. A number of people grasped Colonel Bryan's hands, the candidate smiled good naturedly through it all, in spite of the fact that both he and Mr. Croker were being rather roughly jostled about. As he entered the open carriage and took his seat Colonel Bryan took his hat off and smiled and bowed on every side. Richard Croker sat next to him, while Mr. Hearst and Mr. Shepley occupied the other two seats in the carriage. It took some time to clear a passageway to Forty-second street, but it was finally managed, and then the carriages, in which the reception committee members were seated, started for the Hoffman House.

THE HOTEL REACHED.

Colonel Bryan reached the Hoffman House at 3:20 p. m. All the way down Fifth avenue he was cheered by the crowds that lined the thoroughfare. The demonstration as Colonel Bryan left his carriage and entered the Twenty-sixth street entrance of the hotel was a repetition of that all along the line. Colonel Bryan at once went to his rooms.

COLONEL BRYAN CANED.

A few minutes later he received a delegation from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, North Fifth street, Brooklyn. Rev. Augustus Sommers, the pastor, presented him with a gold headed cane which had been won by Colonel Bryan in receiving the largest number of votes at a fair held by the church. He made a speech of thanks and then retired to rest before the banquet.

TENDERED A DINNER.

New York, Oct. 16.—The dinner tendered Colonel Bryan at the Hoffman House at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon was not held in the Moorish room as at first intended, but in the Salon Louis Quinze. Fifty covers were laid, an increase from what was first intended. The room was beautifully decorated with laurel leaves, palms and evergreens. Colonel Bryan's portrait, framed in a silk American flag, was behind the chair reserved for Mayor Van Wyck, the presiding officer. It was discovered during the afternoon that the decorator had in arranging the portrait of Colonel Bryan intertwined the Filipino and American colors about the picture. This was believed to be an error and at dinner time the colors of Aguinaldo were conspicuously absent.

THE GUESTS.

Fifteen persons sat at the table reserved for the guest of honor and other distinguished persons. The remaining guests sat at smaller tables. All the tables were decorated with flowers, roses predominating. The service was the best the house could provide, linens of the most costly sort, the heaviest plate, cut glass and the best of china. Although Colonel Bryan did not drink his wine, glasses were provided, just as for other guests. Mayor Van Wyck sat in an inked chair brought from Arabia. On either side of him, two and two, were special chairs on which sat Colonel Bryan, Mr.

Croker, Adlai E. Stevenson and William R. Hearst.

DISTINGUISHED LEADERS.

When all were seated Colonel Bryan was between Richard Croker and Mayor Van Wyck. The other guests at the main table were:

In the chair, Robert A. Van Wyck; on his right, William J. Bryan, Richard Croker, John B. Stanchfield, William J. Sloane, William F. Mackey, Edward J. Shepley, John W. Keller. On the mayor's left were Adlai E. Stevenson, William R. Hearst, Webster Davis, John D. Richardson, Norman E. Mack, John DeWitt Warner and George M. Van Hoesen.

At each place was placed a souvenir program bound in heavy dark paper, the name of each guest in heavy gold lettering on the cover. The menu was on cards, plain except for a portrait of Colonel Bryan above and the American flag in coloring to the right. The much-disputed cost of the dinner was settled by the Hoffman House management, who said that the cost \$12 per plate, exclusive of the wine.

It took from 5:45 to 7 p. m. to dispose of the many courses, and soon after the party got into carriages and were driven to Madison Square Garden.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MEETING.

For hours before the time set for the opening of the doors, 5:30 o'clock, Madison Square Garden, where Colonel Bryan and the head of the State Democratic ticket, John B. Stanchfield, spoke, was besieged by a crowd. Thousands gathered and massed before the two main entrances to the building on Fourth and Madison avenues as early as 2 o'clock, hoping to get in when the doors were first opened.

At 5:30 o'clock to the minute the sound of exploding bombs outside the Garden announced the opening of the doors. Instantly there was a great rush by the people from the Madison avenue hallway and from the Twenty-sixth street entrance, which, according to police arrangements, was to be kept clear for ticket holders. In the first rush there was a few women who got seats near the speakers' stand. In less than ten minutes every seat on the floor was taken, and the crowd, which had begun to pour in from all sides, attacked the galleries. Five minutes later the balcony and a part of the galleries black with people. The rush was then over, but there came a steady stream through the principal doors, and all empty seats were soon filled.

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHWORD.

The crowd did not appear at first to be demonstrative. When the lights were all turned on there came a brief cheer. The big semi-circular electrical display over the speakers stand bore the portraits of the two Democratic candidates, the Democratic emblem and the Democratic watchword, credited to Madison Square Garden, "Free people," in great letters of light.

Then the band struck up a national air, and as the people recognized "Yankee Doodle" they got up in their seats with uncovered heads, and as they waved thousands of small American flags shouted out the words of the song.

The Garden was decorated in the national colors only. Streamers radiated from the center of the roof, underneath the skylight, to the heads of the iron pillars over the galleries, and festoons of flags, with the colors of the different States, lined the galleries. The speaker's stand was draped with American flags and red, white and blue bunting.

ARRIVAL OF TAMMANY MEN.

At 6:30 o'clock the only seats remaining vacant in the entire Garden was an occasional box, the tickets for which remained good until 7 o'clock. The crowd was orderly and frequent performance by the band brought out enthusiasm.

The arrival of prominent Tammany men before the opening of the meeting brought out the first strong applause of the evening. As 7 o'clock approached, the hour when Colonel Bryan was expected to arrive, the crowd began to warm up. The Garden was jammed. The police kept the aisles fairly well cleared and back of the gallery seats there was not an inch of available space.

COLONEL BRYAN'S APPEARANCE.

Colonel Bryan entered the Garden at 7:15 o'clock. As the face of Mr. Croker, behind which appeared Colonel Bryan, was seen, the crowd burst forth in one great prolonged yell. Every one stood tip-toe on his seat and the Garden was a sea of waving flags. As Colonel Bryan, escorted by Mr. Croker, mounted the speaker's stand the cheering was continuous. The two climbed the stairs and made their way to the front, followed by the reception committee. Colonel Bryan and Mr. Croker frequently responded to the cheering by bowing to the vast audience, and the faces of both were wreathed with smiles.

FIFTEEN MINUTES CHEERING.

Just behind the two, as they mounted the platform, Mayor Van Wyck escorted Edward M. Shepley, who acted as chairman of the meeting. The cheering continued; now dying down, now being renewed with increased vig-

or. It continued for five minutes, not abating when Colonel Bryan rose. Mr. Croker pulled him back into his seat. The cheering went on. Then Mr. Croker rose, hesitated a moment, then raised his hand for silence. In stead of ceasing the crowd broke fourth louder than ever. Do what he could, Mr. Croker could not silence the crowd.

After nearly 15 minutes of cheering the applause began to decrease. Mingled cheers and hisses, the latter for silence, lasted a minute longer. "Three cheers for our next President!" brought out a final cheer, but an effort to repeat it was drowned in cries of "Put him out."

The enthusiasm nearly carried the crowd away. The throng at the Madison avenue end of the Garden jammed down the aisles, and the sixty policemen at that point had to do sincere battle with the crowd to keep it under control.

When quiet was restored Mr. Croker rose, took Mr. Shepley by the hand and introduced him to the audience as the chairman of the meeting.

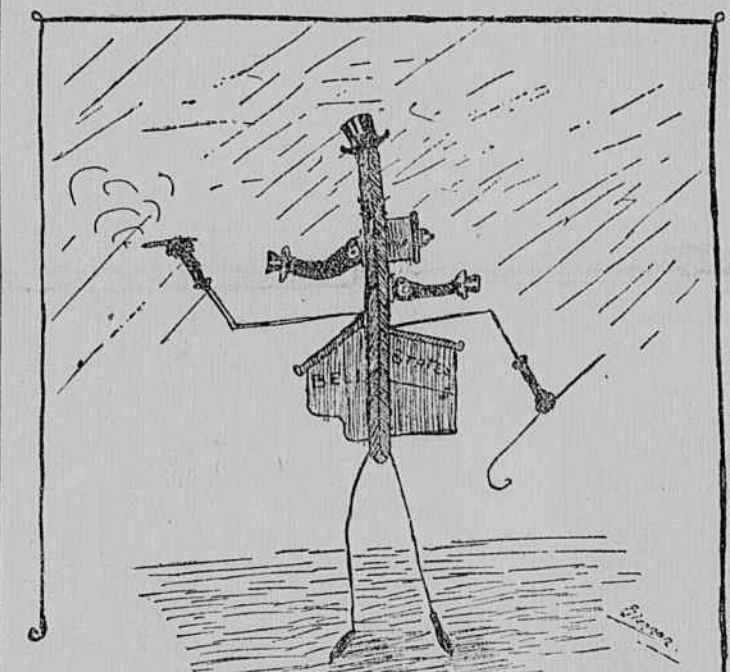
IMPATIENT TO HEAR BRYAN.

Before Mr. Shepley could get into the subject of "Imperialism," to which most of his address was devoted, the crowd got so impatient to hear Colonel Bryan that Mr. Shepley could not proceed. He suddenly stopped and introduced President Guggenheimer of the Council, who offered the formal resolutions of the evening. These welcomed Colonel Bryan and Mr. Stevenson to New York, approved the Kansas City platform, opposed Imperialism; protested against an enormous standing army as a menace to the republic; praised the volunteer army as being sufficient in emergency; opposed entangling foreign alliances; sympathized with the Boers; denounced trusts; pledged the party to bring back to the people constitutional government and charged the Republic with having raised a gigantic corruption fund to debauch the suffrage.

The resolutions were cheered, though they could not be heard for the shouts for Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Shepley at once introduced the latter in a few short sentences.

CONFUSION.

Colonel Bryan stepped to the railing about the stand as the throng broke afresh into cheers. He raised his hand for silence, but the cheers did not subside. Colonel Bryan was dressed sim-



THE SIAMESE TWINS OF TODAY.

ply in a black suit with a short sack coat.

"Three cheers for our next President!" came up from the audience. Colonel Bryan raising his hand in deprecation. The crowd was about to become quiet when with a boom and a flash of fire, a flashlight bomb went off in the center of the room. Women shrieked and the men yelled, not knowing what it all was. There was great excitement and disorder for a moment and calls for the police. A dozen policemen rushed to the spot where the man sat who had fired the bomb, grabbed him and hustled him and his camera out into the aisle and out of the garden.

Colonel Bryan had stood quietly at the rail on the platform. There was another attempt to renew the cheering, but hisses greeted it and Colonel Bryan commenced speaking.

He began quietly, his voice being scarcely audible a hundred feet away from the stand, but he gradually spoke louder and in a moment his voice could be heard by the galleries.

The crowd listened in silence for a time, but when the speaker declared that the Democratic party recognized the right of ability of mind and muscle to the fruits of its toil, the crowd broke forth into cheering.

THE COLONEL'S REMARKS.

Colonel Bryan began by referring to the vast audience before him, and said that it indicated an interest in the campaign, which must be gratifying to all who realized the importance of the questions involved. He declared that he was not vain enough to accept the enthusiasm manifested as a personal tribute to himself, because, he said, "the individual counts for nothing except that he may be the instrument used by the people to carry out their own will."

DEMOCRATIC CAUSES.

He immediately entered upon a defense of the Democratic causes, and said:

"To say that the people gathered here who support our causes are the enemies of honest wealth is a slander which could not be uttered without the aid of those who uttered it to be false. We are not opposed to that wealth which comes as the reward of honest toil and is enjoyed by those who give to society something in return for that which society throws upon them. The Democratic party to-day is not only

ALLIES CAPTURE
CHINESE TOWNS.The French Propositions Unani-
mously Approved by Ambassadors

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Seven Thousand Allies Enter Pao Ting Fu

Without Encountering Any Opposition

From the Natives—Fish Ling Occupied

by the Russians—Li Hung Chang Orders

the Black Flags and Kwang Si Troops to

Return to Canton—Washington Not Sur-
prised by Russia.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Shanghai states that Pao Ting Fu was captured on Saturday by the force of 7,000 allies sent from Peking for that purpose.

NO OPPOSITION FROM CHINESE.

Tien Tsin, Oct. 15, via Shanghai, Oct. 16.—The expedition against Pao Ting Fu had met with no opposition up to October 14. Reports received by a courier say that a column of 500 French marching to Hsien-Hsien to relieve a party of French priests met with no opposition in the six days' march to the south.

The fourth brigade of the British is now arriving.

The Americans have evacuated the arsenal, which has been turned over to the provisional city government.

FRENCH PROPOSALS APPROVED.

Paris, Oct. 16.—A dispatch received by the Havas Agency from Tien Tsin, dated October 15, says:

"The British ambassador being informed from London of the basis of negotiations proposed by M. Delcasse,

military operations, and all China to gather her resources for a spring campaign."

WASHINGTON NOT SURPRISED.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The cable dispatch from St. Petersburg in stating that Russia's attitude in China will be independent of the concert of the Powers, caused no surprise among officials here, who have been looking forward for some time to just such a line of action. It was noted when the aggressive military movement was inaugurated by Germany and the expedition against Pao Ting Fu started that Russia was among the Powers which did not join in the movement. As the bulk of the American troops had withdrawn from China, leaving General Chaffee only a legion guard at Peking, the Japanese forces participated in a very limited degree, by continuing the defenses of Peking during the absence of the other allies.

MERELY ANOTHER STEP.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg is looked upon as merely another step similar to that taken when Russia withheld from the Pao Ting Fu expedition and other aggressive military moves. Moreover it is regarded as quite in consonance with the pacific tendencies of this government, which have been directed all along to securing a settlement by diplomatic means rather than by the sword. The Russian purpose of pursuing independent action has not made itself evident in any official or formal way thus far, either to the State Department or to the Russian embassy here.

IMPERIAL TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—Secretary of State Hay has received a dispatch from Consul McVade, at Canton, saying that the imperial troops have recaptured Hui Chow and that the rebels have dispersed to the eastward.

TRAGEDY IN THE HOME.

SENATOR JOE BLACKBURN'S
SON KILLS HIMSELF.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Oct. 16.—Thomas F. Lane, son-in-law of ex-Senator Blackburn, committed suicide at his home here last night. Mr. Lane entered the house about 11 p. m. and shot himself while his wife was resting on a couch in an adjoining room. Death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Lane was the American representative of the London Ordnance firm of Vickers Sons & Maxim. He was well-to-do, prominently connected and a familiar figure in Washington society. It is said he was driven to the act, by brooding over his ill health. He was told some time ago that he had Bright's disease and he allowed the matter to prey upon his mind.

His wife, who was Lucille Blackburn, had a narrow escape from death by a pistol wound about three weeks ago. The Lanes were then living at the Hotel Wellington. Mr. Lane was out of town much of the time, and Mrs. Lane kept a loaded revolver in her bureau drawer. One night she was found in her room with a bullet wound in her breast and it was explained by the family that in taking some lace from the drawer the pistol had been lifted up and falling on the hammer, exploded. She lingered between life and death for some time, but ultimately recovered. The shock of last night's tragedy completely prostrated her, and she is now under the constant care of a physician.

Senator Blackburn was in Hagerstown last night when the news of the suicide reached him. He had been on a campaign tour of the State. He left as soon as possible for Washington, and it is likely that the occurrence will force him to abandon any further work in the campaign.

FIGHTS WITH BOERS.

LORD ROBERTS SAYS BRITISH
LOSSES WERE SERIOUS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, Oct. 16.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria, October 15, as follows:

"French started from Machadodorp towards Heidelberg to clear a part of the country not yet visited by our troops."

"Mahon, commanding the mounted troops, successfully engaged the enemy on October 13, but our losses were severe, three officers and eight men being killed and three officers and twenty-five men wounded."

"French occupied Carolina yesterday, capturing a convoy during his march."

Lord Roberts also reports a number of minor affairs showing that the Boers are still active over a wide field.

FIFTY BOERS CAPTURED.

Cape Town, Oct. 16.—The British re-entered Bloemhof, near Kimberley, October 14, unopposed, and captured fifty Boers.

WERE OVERPOWERED.

AMERICANS CAPTURED IN THE
PHILIPPINES.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, Oct. 16, via Hong Kong.—A detachment of twenty men in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, while engaged in repairing telegraph wires October 10th at a point near San Jose, Nuevo Ecija Province, Isle de Luzon, were set upon by 200 rebels and scattered. Several of the Americans reached San Jose, but it is probable that the remainder were captured. The enemy surprised a party of scouts of the Forty-third Infantry at a point three miles from Takloban, Leyte Island, killing three of the Americans at the first volley. Two escaped and gave the alarm, but the enemy succeeded in evading their pursuers. The native police at Takloban had conspired to surprise the Americans. The bodies of the dead soldiers were badly mutilated.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Page 1, 6, 11.
Local News—Pages 2, 3, 5, 6, 11.
Editorial—Page 4.
Virginia News—Page 8.
North Carolina News—Page 7.
Portsmouth News—Page 10, 11.
Berkley News—Page 11.
Shipping—Page 12.
Real Estate—Page 12.
Markets—Page 12.

SOLDIERS DRIVE
THE STRIKERS BACK.Pennsylvania Union Miners Clos-
ed Only One Colliery Yesterday.

A VERY EXCITING MORNING.

Men and Women, Led by Brass Band, En-
counter Soldiers With Fixed Bayonets

Were Compelled, Despite Protests, to

Turn Back—Women Were Slow of Move-
ment and Threatening—One Colliery in

Nesquehoning Valley Compelled to Shut

Down Before Arrival of Militia.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Lansford, Penn., Oct. 16.—About 1,500 men and 60 women and girls marched eighteen miles from the Southside Hazleton region during the night for the Panther Creek valley, where they expected to close all of the ten collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, but just as the weary marchers were nearing their destination this morning they were met on a mountain road by three companies of infantry, and at the point of the bayonet were driven back four miles to Tamaqua and dispersed.

ONE COLLIERY CLOSED.

Another crowd of 800 strikers from the Northside of Hazleton also marched here and succeeded in closing the company's number 1 colliery at Nesquehoning, near Mauch Chunk, before it was scattered. The presence of the soldiers was entirely unexpected, and the strikers were much crestfallen that they failed in accomplishing the object of their long march.

AN EXCITING MORNING.

It was probably the most exciting morning that the Panther Creek and Nesquehoning valleys have ever experienced. Strikers were scattered over the various roads, and companies of soldiers were scurrying in all directions heading off the marching men. The troops were patient with the mob of strikers, while the labor men were very careful not to commit over acts in the presence of the troops. For a moment just after the two forces met on the road in the darkness it looked as if a clash would come, but the good sense of the men in charge of the strikers prevented a possible conflict.

THE MARCHERS.

The marchers came down like two armies. The Southside army concentrated at McAdoo and the order to march was given at 10:30 last night. There were several rifle and drum corps and a brass band in the line. The women and girls were conveyed in two large omnibuses.

Five carriages, containing newspaper correspondents, who had been trailing along at the rear of the procession, were requested to take the lead so that they would not interfere with the plans of the strikers. Following the newspaper men came the two conveyances containing the women, and then followed a long line of Hungarians, Italians, Slavs and English-speaking mine workers.

SOLDIERS ENCOUNTERED.

At a point half a mile from Coaldale there is a sharp turn in the road, and as the newspaper men rounded it there came a command to "Halt!" and about fifty feet in front of them were soldiers who were stretched across the road with bayonets fixed. Sheriff Toole, of Schuylkill county, was with them. The commander of the troops, speaking to the waiting crowd, said:

"In the name of the people of the State of Pennsylvania I command you to disperse and return to where you came."

VAIN PROTEST.

The strikers began to protest that they could not be stopped on a public highway, and many of them showed a disposition to resist the soldiers. The officer in charge of the troops, however, kept his men in position, and the strikers, seeing that the soldiers evidently meant business, slowly began returning toward Tamaqua.

"MOTHER" JONES.

"Mother" Jones, who was in the crowd, vehemently protested against the action of the troops in stopping the marchers, but she was shut off and ordered to move on. The women had to be almost pushed along, so slowly did they walk. They continually jeered the soldiers, calling them all kinds of names, and threatening them with punishment if they should ever visit McAdoo. It took from 3 o'clock until after 6 to drive the crowd back to Tamaqua.

While all this had been going on the North Side marchers had everything their own way in the Nesquehoning Valley. They reached there after 2 o'clock and succeeded in persuading enough men to remain away from the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company's No. 1 colliery to compel its shut down. General Gobin sent two companies of soldiers over there and soon had order restored.

A SECRET CONFERENCE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—A secret conference was held to-day in the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company between representatives of various coal carrying railroads and a number of individual operators. The participants were pledged to secrecy as to the object of the consultation, and nothing could be learned of what transpired.

After the consultation George F. Baer remarked in a general way that it might be some days before a settlement of the strike is reached.

Another Vote for Bryan.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Oct. 16.—President Albert Ross Patton, of the University of the State of New York, has cast his lot with Bryan, along with the anti-Imperialists. He became an honorary member of the New York State Association of Anti-Imperialistic Clubs to-day.

OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6

Continued on Page 6.